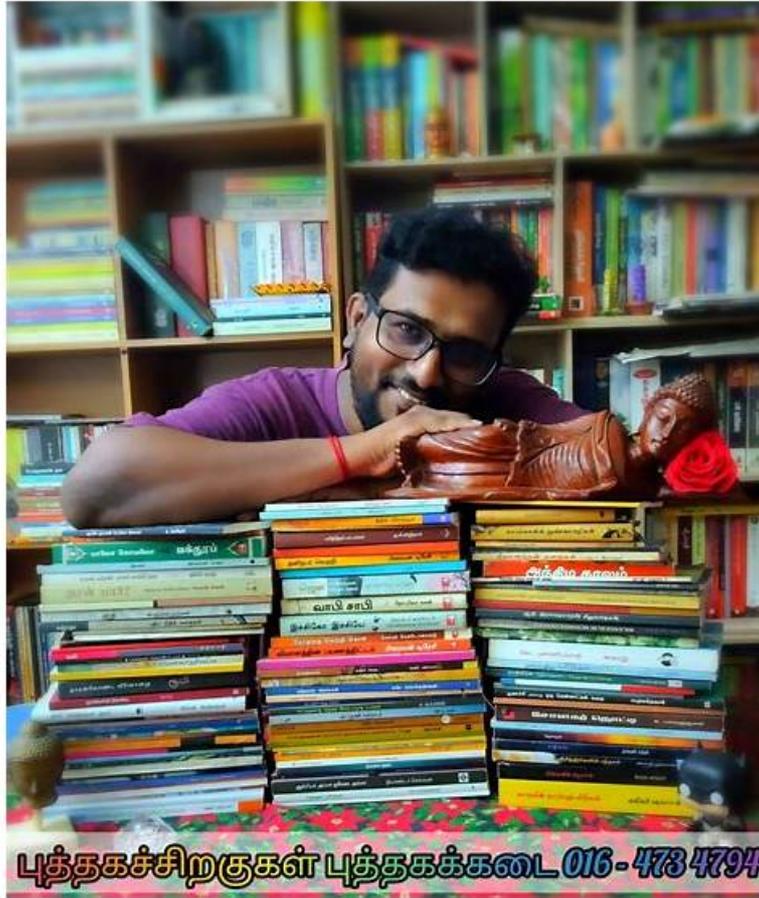


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Salesforce Mule-101 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explain the common technical complexities and patterns in integration development: This domain explores interaction patterns, composition patterns, API specifications, observability approaches, and deployment• application architecture comparisons.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recognize and interpret essential integration concepts and terminology: This domain focuses on foundational concepts including cloud service models, infrastructure types, networking protocols, data formats, security principles, and API classifications.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recognize common integration problems, use cases, and technical solutions: This domain examines integration scenarios, compares legacy and modern approaches, and guides selection of appropriate integration technologies for business problems.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Describe the components and benefits of Anypoint Platform for API management: This domain focuses on Anypoint Platform's API management features, lifecycle development, and advantages of API-led connectivity.

Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the roles, responsibilities, and lifecycle of a integration project: This domain covers integration project lifecycles, common failure points, MuleSoft's API-led delivery model, DevOps practices, and team roles within integration projects.
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Salesforce Certified MuleSoft Integration Foundations Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

NEW QUESTION # 31

According to MuleSoft, which system integration term describes the method, format, and protocol used for communication between two systems? 4

- A. Interface
- B. Message
- C. Component
- D. Interaction

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

The Interface: In system integration and MuleSoft terminology, the Interface is the contract that defines how two systems communicate. It specifies:

Protocol: How data is transmitted (e.g., HTTP, FTP, AMQP).

Format: The structure of the data (e.g., JSON, XML, CSV).

Method: The specific action (e.g., GET, POST).

Why other options are incorrect:

Message: This refers to the actual data payload (the content) being sent, not the rules of communication.

Component: This usually refers to a specific building block within the Mule flow (like a Logger or a Database connector) or a software module, not the communication definition itself.

Interaction: This describes the act of communicating, not the definition of the standard used.

NEW QUESTION # 32

Which Exchange asset type represents configuration modules that extend the functionality of an API and enforce capabilities such as security?

- A. Rulesets
- B. Connectors
- C. REST APIS
- D. Policies

Answer: D

Explanation:

Policies: In Anypoint Platform, a Policy is a configuration module that intercepts requests and responses to enforce specific behaviors, such as security (OAuth, Basic Auth), traffic control (Rate Limiting), or compliance.

Exchange Asset: Policies (both out-of-the-box and custom policies built in XML) are stored as assets in Anypoint Exchange.

Why others are incorrect:

Rulesets: Usually refer to API governance rules (linting RAML).

Connectors: Used to connect to external systems (Salesforce, DB), not to enforce security on the API itself.

NEW QUESTION # 33

A system administrator needs to determine when permissions were last changed for an Anypoint Platform user.

- A. Anypoint Studio
- B. Anypoint Monitoring
- C. Mule Stack Traces
- **D. Audit Logging**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Audit Logging: This feature in Anypoint Platform provides a searchable history of actions performed within the platform. It is designed specifically for governance and security compliance.

What it tracks: It records "who did what and when." This includes changes to:

User permissions and roles (Access Management).

Environment configurations.

API Manager policies.

Why others are incorrect:

Anypoint Monitoring: Focuses on application performance (CPU, Memory, API analytics), not administrative actions.

Stack Traces: Are used for debugging runtime application errors, not auditing user permissions.

NEW QUESTION # 34

A Kubernetes controller automatically adds another pod replica to the resource pool in response to increased application load.

- **A. Horizontal**
- B. Diagonal
- C. Down
- D. Vertical

Answer: A

Explanation:

Horizontal Scaling (Scale Out): This involves adding more instances (replicas/nodes) of a resource to handle increased load. In a Kubernetes or Runtime Fabric context, when the controller adds another "pod replica," it is strictly defined as horizontal scaling.

Vertical Scaling (Scale Up): This would involve increasing the size (CPU or RAM capacity) of an existing single instance/pod, rather than adding more copies of it.

Context: MuleSoft's Runtime Fabric (RTF) runs on Kubernetes and leverages this horizontal auto-scaling capability to maintain performance under high traffic.

NEW QUESTION # 35

Which Anypoint Platform component should a MuleSoft developer use to create an API specification prior to building the API implementation?

- A. MDint (Likely typo in PDF, refers to MUnit or similar tools)
- B. Runtime Manager
- C. API Manager
- **D. API Designer**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Design-First Approach: The lifecycle starts with Design.

API Designer: This is the web-based tool within Design Center where developers write the API contract using RAML (RESTful API Modeling Language) or OAS (OpenAPI Specification). **Functionality:** It provides syntax highlighting, error checking, and a "Mocking Service" that allows you to test the API's behavior before writing any actual code.

Why others are incorrect:

